(19) Patent Office of Japan (JP) (11) Publication of Patent Application

(51) JAPANESE DESIGN PATENT (U)

Hei-Sei 3-67043

(51) Int. CL. 5 ID Code Office Cont'l No. (43) Publication: Hei-Sei 3 (1991) 6/28

C 08 J 7/02	JLE	В	7038-4J
B 32 B 7/06			6804-4F
C 09 J 7/02	JJH	Α	7038-4J
G 08 F 3/00			6957-5C

Verification request: not requested

Number of claims of the invention: 1

Number of pages (total of)

(54) Name of the invention: Marking Sheet

(21) Filed Number: Application Hei-Sei 1-128090

(22) Filed Date: Hei-Sei 1 (1989) 10/31

(71) Patent Assignee: Sekisui Chemical Company

JP 3-67043

[Note: Names, addresses, company names and brand names are translated in the most common manner. Japanese language does not have singular or plural words unless otherwise specified by a numeral prefix or a general form of plurality suffix.]

Explanation of the Invention

1. Name of the Invention

Marking Sheet

2. Scope of the novel claims

1. Marking sheet, which is a marking sheet where on one surface of the sheet substrate material an adhesive agent layer is provided, and on the surface of the above adhesive agent sheet a release paper, which can be peeled off, is layer laminated,

where on the surface of the above release paper, which comes in contact with the adhesive agent layer, a concave-convex pattern is formed, that contains numerous concave and convex parts, and where each of the convex parts of the concave-convex pattern extends to the edge of the sheet substrate material.

3. Detailed explanation of the Invention

(Technological Sphere of the Invention)

The present invention is an invention about a marking sheet (including label), which in order to be glued onto plates, cars etc., different types of

parts etc., materials subject to the adhesion, has an adhesive agent layer provided on one side of the sheet substrate material.

(Previous Technology)

The marking sheet is a material, which can be glued onto the surface of signboard plates, cars, different types of parts etc., materials subject to the adhesion. Usually, at the time when it is not used, an adhesive agent layer is provided on one surface of the sheet substrate material and on the surface of that adhesive agent layer a release paper is glued.

In the past, as the release paper material, it has been possible to use a material, which in order to examine carefully and eliminate and prevent moisture absorption, is a laminated material obtained as polyethylene (here below called PET) is laminated on paper, and silicone is coated on the surface as a release agent. Such laminated material is produced as polyethylene is extruded through an extruder, and it is laminated with paper by using a roll, prior to the solidification of the polyethylene. Through this process, the surface of the polyethylene and the release agent is formed as a smooth surface. Consequently, the surface of the adhesive agent, which comes in contact with the release paper, also becomes a smooth surface.

(Problems Solved by the Present Invention)

However, in the case of metal plates, coated plates, glass plates, resin plates etc., smooth plates, that are used as the materials subject to the adhesion, at the time of the gluing of the marking sheet, there is incorporation of air in the space between the marking sheet and the plate subject to the adhesion. In order to remove the air bubbles incorporated and residing in the space between the marking sheet and the material subject to the adhesion, it has been necessary to poke holes by using a needle and allow the air to escape to the outside, and there has been the problem that it has been stated that the gluing operation efficiency is poor.

The present invention is an invention resolving the above described problem points of the previous technology, and its goal is to suggest a marking sheet where there are no air bubbles residing in the space between the marking sheet and the material subject to the adhesion, and the gluing operation can be conducted easily and simply.

(Measures in Order to Solve the Problem)

Namely, in the case of the marking sheet according to the present invention, it is a marking sheet where on one surface of the sheet substrate material an adhesive agent layer is provided, and on the surface of the above adhesive agent sheet a release paper, which can be peeled off, is layer laminated, and where on the surface of the above release paper, which comes in contact with the adhesive agent layer, a concave-convex pattern is formed, which contains numerous concave and convex parts, and where each of the convex parts of the concave-convex pattern extends to the edge of the sheet substrate material; and by that the above described goal has been achieved.

Regarding the release paper used according to the present invention, usually, it is formed as a resin material is laminated on the front surface of the paper material. As this resin material polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyethylene terephthalate (PET) etc., thermoplastic type resins are preferably used.

As methods for the application of a concave – convex pattern on the surface of the laminated material, where this resin material and the paper material, are laminated, or on the surface of these resin films, it is possible to use the well-known methods. In the case when PE is used as the resin material, it is preferred that the PE be directly extruded onto the paper material and laminated, and immediately after that be passed in the gap between cooling rolls that have been embossed, through which a concave- convex processing is applied to the front surface of the PE. In the case when as the resin material, PET, PP is used, it is preferred that the concave-convex processing of the surface of the resin layer be conducted by using the sand blasting method.

The convex parts of concave-convex pattern that is formed on the surface of the release paper extend to the edge of the sheet substrate material. This concave-convex pattern may be a stripe pattern with numerous grooves, a pattern with numerous grooves forming a grid type pattern, a checker pattern with projecting corner or round portions, or a polka dot pattern.

In the case when numerous grooves are provided in a checker pattern, it is preferred that the size of the concave-convex parts at the surface of the roll used for the concave-convex processing, be within the range of $50 \sim 300$

mesh. In more details, if we use the symbols in Figure 2, which shows a sectional view diagram of the surface of the roll 6, where the width of the convex part 7 on the surface is denoted as a, the width of the opening of the convex part 8, is denoted as b, and the height of the convex part 7 is denoted as c, it is preferred that a = 15 microns ~ 5 microns, b = 490 microns ~ 80 microns, c = 200 microns ~ 15 microns.

After that, on the front surface of the resin that has been subjected to the concave-convex processing, a release agent is coated, and the release paper is produced. For the coating of the release agent, it is preferred to use silicone processing. By that, the coating thickness of the release agent is very small compared to the dimensions of the convex-concave processed parts, and because of that, the concave-convex processing remains on the release paper the way it is.

Accordingly, on the surface of the release agent of the release paper, which has been produced this way, a concave-convex pattern is formed. On the surface of this release paper an adhesive agent is coated and dried and after that, onto that a sheet substrate material is layer laminated and bonded and a marking sheet is obtained.

If the release paper of the produced by this process, marking sheet, is peeled off, a concave-convex pattern, which has the same concave parts and convex parts as the surface of the release paper, is transferred on the surface of the adhesive agent layer. At the time when this marking sheet is glued onto the material that is the subject of the adhesion, when the convex parts of the adhesive agent layer come in contact with the surface of the material that is the subject of the adhesion, the cavity part that is formed in the space between the front surface of the material subject to the adhesion and the convex part, passes through to the edge part of the sheet, and by that, these empty cavity parts are connected and this allows the escape of the air bubbles trapped in the space between the adhesive agent layer and the material subject to the adhesion, to escape to the outside. In the case when the concave-convex pattern at the surface of the adhesive agent layer is smaller than 300 mesh, there is the trend that the escape of the air bubbles is difficult, and in the case when it is larger than 50 mesh, there is the trend that air bubbles remain in the concave parts.

[Effect]

In the case of the marking sheet release paper according to the present invention, a concave-convex pattern is applied onto the surface of the release agent coated laminated material or resin film. On the release paper, which has a concave-convex pattern, an adhesive agent is coated, and, if the release paper is peeled off, its concave-convex pattern is transferred onto the adhesive agent. Namely, the contact surface between the marking sheet and the material subject to the adhesion, is a surface that has a concave-convex pattern. This pattern is grooved such that the concave parts extend continuously to the edge part of the sheet. Consequently, by that, the air that is entrapped in the space between the marking sheet and the material subject to the adhesion, at the time of the gluing, passes through these grooves and it can escape to the outside, and because of that, there are no large air bubbles that are generated in the space between the marking sheet and the material subject to the adhesion.

(Practical Example)

One practical implementation example of the present invention will be explained in details based on the diagram.

Practical Example

Figure 1 is a sectional view diagram showing the structure of a marking sheet this practical implementation example, which has been produced according to the described here below method. On the surface of the paper 1 with a weight of 110 g/m2, PE (polyethylene) 2 was extrusion laminated so that its thickness became in the range of $20 \sim 250$ microns. Directly after the lamination, by using an embossing roll, which has a $50 \sim 300$ mesh concave-convex pattern, on the PE 2 an embossment process is applied producing the convex parts 21 and the concave parts 22. On the surface of PE2, which has been subjected to the embossment processing, the silicone 3 is coated as a release agent, and by that the release paper was produced. On the surface of this release paper the acrylic type adhesive agent 4 was coated so that after drying, its thickness would become in the range of $30 \sim 5$ microns. After drying, on the surface of the adhesive agent layer 4, the sheet substrate soft PVC sheet 5 is pressure adhered, and the marking sheet was obtained.

At the time when the release paper of the marking sheet was peeled off, and it was manually glued onto a glass plate, there was no wrinkling of the sheet due to air bubbles.

Reference Example

On the surface of the PE2, which has not undergone embossment, silicone 3 was coated as the release agent, and a release paper was produced. On this release paper, the same way as described according to the Practical Example above, an acrylic type adhesive agent was coated and dried and after that on the adhesive agent layer 4 the soft PVC film 5 was pressure adhered and the marking sheet was obtained.

At the time when the release paper of the obtained marking sheet was peeled off and this sheet was glued onto a glass plate the same way as described according to the practical example, in the space between the sheet and the material subject to the adhesion large air bubbles were generated at several locations. In order to remove these air bubbles an air elimination operation was conducted by using needle.

(Results From the Present Invention)

The marking sheet according to the present invention is a sheet where on a release paper which has a concave-convex pattern, an adhesive agent layer is coated, and because of that if the release paper is peeled off, this concave-convex pattern is transferred onto the adhesive agent layer. Consequently, at the time when this marking sheet is glued onto the material subject to the adhesion, the concave parts that are provided on the adhesive agent layer are connected, and the air bubbles generated in the space between the sheet and the material subject to the adhesion, can escape to the outside, and there is the benefit that it is possible to simply and easily conduct the gluing operation.

4. Brief Explanation of the Figures

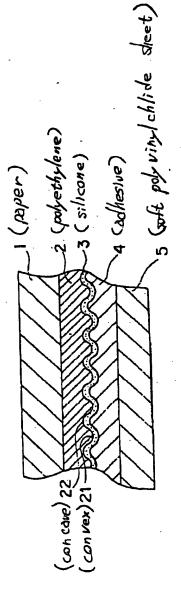
Figure 1 is a sectional view diagram of the essential parts, showing one practical implementation example of the marking sheet according to the present invention. Figure 2 is an explanation diagram in order to explain the concave-convex pattern.

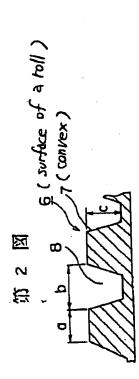
1	pa	per. 2	polyethylene,
3	_		

5	soft polyvinyl chloride sheet, 21	convex
parts, 2	22concave parts.	

Patent Assignee: Sekisui Chemical Company

独 三

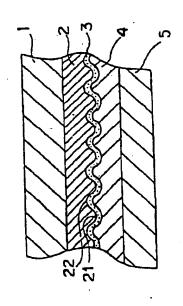


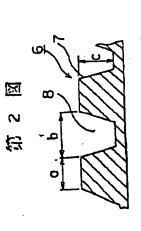


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公開実用平成 3-67043

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 @公開 平成3年(1991)6月28日

90 m. CL. 39 M 22 4 C 08 J 7/02 JLE B 32 B 7/06 JLE C 08 J 7/02 J J H

時 庁内監理番号 B 5504-4 5004-4 A 7008-4 P-1508-4

高温波 全男米 請申頃の数 1 (全 頁)

の名詞の名称 トーキングツー

80天 11月平11-1254090 59比 11日 平11(1589)10月3) 其 35 時 日 英 資 京都府城場市寺田政谷64春地の314 區 人 模木化学工業体式会社 大阪府大阪市北区西天湖 2 丁目 6 拳 4 号 .

Claim 1.

A marking sheet wherein an adhesive layer is formed at one side of a sheet substrate, and a releasing paper at one side of a sheet substrate, and a releasing paper, is releasably layered on a surface of said adhesive layer, having and furthermore a concave, portions is formed many concave portions and convex portions is formed an a surface close to said adhesive layer of said releasing an a surface close to said adhesive layer of said releasing paper, and each convex portion of concave—convex pattern continues to the end of said sheet substrate.

1 第 3

1. 考察の名称

マーキングシート

実用新客登録請求の範囲

1. シート基材の片面に粘着剤脂が設けられ、 抜件者剤脂の表面に構型紙が製雕可能に積層されているマーキングシートにおいて、 協離型紙の粘管剤用と接する面には、多数の凹部と凸部を有する凹凸機装が形成され、凹凸模様

3. 考案の詳細な説明

(成業上の利用分野)

本処国は、治疫、治厄、心臓器にはの状故存に配在けるために、シート雑女の下間にお御屋屋が設けられているトーキングシート(ラムトを合む)

(従来の技術) レーキングシートとは、 哲衡、 専直、 名類部語をの 選挙の演響等の数面に 比付けられるものであって、

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の水湯

過信米使用時にはツート神材の片面に粘塑剤瘤が 设けられて、その站位が歴の安固に禁型紙が貼付 けられている。

曳される。 よってポリエチレン及び権型却の表面 は中帝国に形成されている。従って、儒弘氏に抜 - ルを用いて紙とラミネートすることによって作 のようなラミネート材料は、搾出機によりポリエ 従来、離型紙には、目止め及び吸風防止のため **ートしたタミネート材料の教団に、雑型部として** チワンを貸出したポリエチワンが固化する低に にポリエチレン(以下PEとする)を紙にラミ シリコーン名弦布したものが用いられてきた。 する粘粒粒の表面も平裕固となる。

トル複雑女との題に強った奴沓は緊衝しにくいた めに、針で穴をおけて気泡を外留へ抜く必要があ **ート貼付け時に,マーキングシートと波替仮との** 間に気治が入り込むことがある。マーキングシー 板、山脂板等が平滑板である場合、マーキングン しかし、彼替体である金属版、整強版、ガラ (考覧が解決しようとする課題)

り、仏付作業性が悪いという問題があった。

となく、 貼付け作業が簡単に行えるマーキングン ۴ 本考案は、上記従来の問題点を解決するもの。 あり、その目的は、被数などの間に飲治が適

(課題を解決するための手段)

ートを提供することにある。

る面には、多数の凹部と凸部を有する凹凸模線が ングソートにおいて、技能型紙の粘着対面と接す 形成され、凹凸模様の各凸部はシート基材の端段 まで連なっていて、そのことにより上記目的が途 表面に禁型抵が割離可能に費磨されているマーキ 法材の片面に粘着剤層が設けられ、放粘着剤層 すなわち本名気のマーキングシートは、 成される。

ナレンタンート(PET)等の熱可燃性樹脂が肝 麻の報店 に斟酌をラミネートして形成される。 その労脂に Ρ)、 ポリ塩化ビニル (Ρ V C)、 ポリエチレン は、 ポリメチレン (PE)、 ポリブロピレン **杉彤低け用いつれる解型成は、歯柱。** オフへ用いかれる。

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This concave - convex pattern inay be a stripe pattern having many ditches in a grid pattern , a ditches, a pattern having projecting cornered partious arphijecting a checked pattern having projecting cornered partious arphijecting having police dots.

Pを用いる場合、サンドブラスト法により供脂殿 ガロー,v間を通すことによってP E 表面に凹凸加 工を施すことが呼ましい。 樹脂としてPET、P してラミキートした直後、エンポス加工された冷 な 女又 はこれらの 独脂 フィルムの 表面に、凹凸鏡 新としてP E を用いる場合、P E を紙の上に専出 これらの出船を抵とうミネートしたちミネー 保を付ける方法には公知の方法が用いられる。 汝而に凹凸加工を能すことが呼ましい。

起節を育する格子復構、水玉倶攝であってもよい。 耐が基盤目状に設けられた環際、角状、丸状の突 ─~益状の端部にまで連なっている。} この凹凸模 協は、多数の溝を有ずるストライブ債債や多数の 類型 放牧田 に 形成された 凹凸 仮装の凸部は、

に示すロール6支面の断回図において凸部1上面 の処でな、凹部8の属口値でも、凸部1の値さか cとすると、a-15µm-5µm, b-490µ 300メッシュが呼ましい。具体的には、併2図 多数の語を苔癬目状に致ける場合、凹凸加工に 圧いられるロール牧指の回心のキイズは、50

m~8 0 μm、 c = 2 0 0 μ m~ l 5 μ m が好まし

を製布して韓型版を作製する。 韓型数の物布には、 右耳は凹凸加工の寸法に比して非角に小さいので、 数無表面には、回凸模装が形成されている。 この 練型紙の数面に枯着剤を堕布し、乾燥袋、これに シート替材を質層接着してマーキングシートが得 アンコーン包工が呼ばしい。 ここた、解判性の利 よって、このようだして作数された種型紙の雑 次に凹凸加工が結された祖職職表面に、種型対 凹凸加工は、整型低にそのまま残ることになる。

き、彼着体の表面と凹部との間に形成される空間 る際、枯粒初層の凸部が放役体表面に接触したと 四部を回して、竹巻英雄と汝曹存との間に入り込 雑型紙を刺すと、粘着対隔の数面には韓型紙数因 之同铢に凹部之凸部を有する凹凸條株が低写され ている。このマーキングシートを放置体に貼付け このようにして作数されたマーキングシート 悠かツートの銘状形は下記じたいるのた。

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校間の凹凸環線が300メッショより小さい場合 人だ気泡を外部へ込むすことができる。 粘智剤 は、殻泡しにくく、50メッショより大きい場 は、四部に気泊が既存しやすい傾向にある。

(作用)

と彼者体との関に大きな気泡が生じることがない。 凸仮様を弁している。この 凹凸板様は、凹筒がツ 外部へ逃げることができるのでマーキングシート の間に入り込んだ空気が、この背を通じてシート むち、 マーキングツートの被替体との法陸面は凹 マーキングシートを貼付ける際に被着体と **粘着剤にはこの凹凸模様が転写されている。すな** に凹凸板後が施されている。凹凸模様を有する難 **熱紙に粘砂剤が整布されるので、配敷紙を割すと** 本本館のマーキングシートの問題形は、蘇點剤 が登布されたラミネート材料又は岩脂フイルム上 ―ト弦は部へ連返する近のようなものである。

本化気の一気能質や図面に替みいて以下に説明 (米筒匙)

乾燥後, 粘铅树脂 5を圧着 らなるメンボス加工を施した。メンボス加工が防 **単数1.108/n2の版1の数個に、PE(ボ** 2を20~260μmの厚みになる ラミネートした直後 ا ٧ ۵ 女猫のローキングツートの軽吹を示す短面図で 第1四位,以下に説明する方法で作数された本 に50~300メッシュの凹凸機様を有するエ を資布して糖型紙を作製した。 この精型紙の炭 ポスロールで、PE2に凸部21と回船22と 乾燥後の厚みが30 されたPE3の表面に離型剤としてシリコ 4 にシート柏女である衣MPVCシー G J E となるように褶拾した。 一 キングシートをほた。 ートした。 にアクリル系枯穀刻4を、 ように抑出ラミネ リスチレン) **5** 5°

御られたマーキングシートの騒烈紙を刺して、 気治によるシ 平でガラス板に貼付けたところい トのうまはなかった。

エンポス加工を始さなかったPE2の表面に続

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(私気の20年)

て、シートと彼谷体との間に入り込んだ究気を外 **たいる。彼って、このマーキングシートや製物体** に貼付ける際、粘盤別圏に設けられた凹部を通し 部へ遊がすことができ、貼付け作業が間便に行え 紙を刺すと指背剤圏にはこの凹凸模様が転写され る雑製紙に粘色剤圏が整布されているので、騒型 本考数のレーキングシートは、凹凸模様を有す

図価の簡単な説明

るという利点がある。

光一因は本名後のトーキングツートの--実活的

充示于要部断面图、第2因は凹凸模模を説明する ための説明図である。

1… 筑、2… ポリドチフン、3…ショコーン、

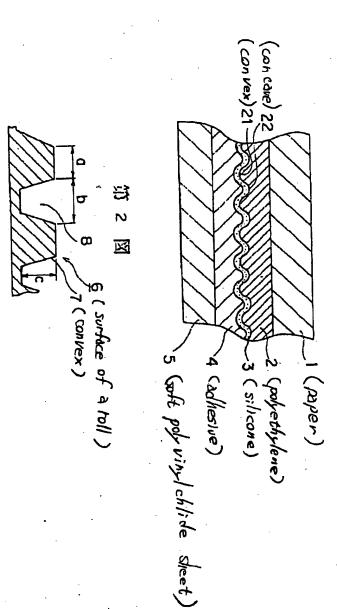
4…站着屋、6…牧阿ボリ箱代ピールシート、

21…白幣、22…四鄉。

程水化学工業株式会社 代表者 田園人

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第一図

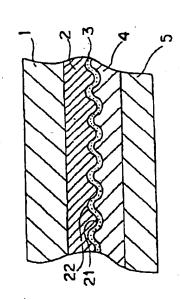


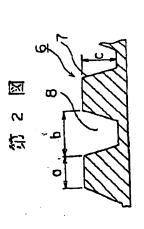
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